HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers generally, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, he is obliged to decline selling any more goods on a credit. He intends keeping as general an assortment as his abilities may admit of, and will sell very low for cash, approved notes, judgments, executions, and country produce, as usual.

He is at the same time under the disagreeable necessity of informing those who are indebted to him, by note or otherwise, for goods sold them more than six months since, that they must call and settle the same, with cash, before the last day of the next court, or they will have to settle with an officer and pay costs.

By way of accommodation, he is in the habit of exchanging accounts and notes of his customers for notes which they may hold of people who owe them.

Thos. N. S. Hargis.

Feb. 10. 1 tf

Economy is Wealth.

THE subscriber, late from New York, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has for sale a large assortment of Ladies morocco walking Shoes, full trimmed, Pumps ditto, Children's Shoes, both morocco and leather, of every description; also Women's Leather Shoes, and Gentlemen's Shoes and Pumps, which he will sell cheap for cash, at his store in Hillsborough, as he is soon going to return to New York.

Abr^m. Remer.

N. B. Merchants wishing to purchase at wholesale will do well to call, as he will sell lower than can be bought in Petersburg or New York, of the same quality.

JAMES ANDREWS,

TAILOR

AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER,

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his professional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style.

Uniforms of every description made in a superior manner.

Ladies' dresses made with taste and elegance.

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions

Feb. 10. 1 tf

D. HEARTT

proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as a number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the late Convention on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, must not only excite sufficient interest to prevent it from becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronized throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at the post-offices in the state.

From the National Intelligencer.

SKETCHES OF ILLINOIS.

The climate of Illinois, in a geographical sense, is the *sixth* north; or rather it comes under zone number six, which in Ricciolus' table of climates comprises all that part of the northern hemisphere which lies between latitudinal parallels 35 deg. 35 min. and 40 deg. 32 min. The longest day of this climate is 15 hours; though that of the inhabited portion of Illinois, cannot exceed 14 hours, 30 minutes.

In a popular sense, *the climate* of Illinois, is, perhaps, the finest in the world—that of places under the same parallel of latitude hardly excepted.

The climate of Italy, (which is the only one that can form a proper subject of comparison,) owes its present benignity to adventitious causes altogether; for there is abundant evidence to show, that a change of temperature and soil has taken place there since the time of Cæsar.

The causes of this change are found in the continual labours of human industry, which has gradually progressed in clearing the earth's surface of woods, draining it of surplus water which the numerous ponds and marshes afforded, and carrying it to a high state of cultivation.

What industry has done for Italy, (and indeed for most other parts of Europe,) nature has done for Illinois. The great portion of *prairie* land in this state, (supposed, by some, to constitute one-fourth part of its superficial contents,) the paucity of bogs and marshes, and the mellow looseness and warmth of its soil, render its climate mild, genial and wholesome.

It is well known in the Atlantic states, that the clearing of the lands of woods produces a sensible change in the temperature of the climate. Large and thick woods prevent the sun's rays from penetrating into, and warming the soil; and the fallen leaves, branches, and other vegetable matter, rotting on the ground, form a kind of crust, which hinders the escape and diffusion of the internal heat.

There is here such an uniformity in the state of the atmosphere, that one experiences none of those sudden changes, from heat to cold and from cold to heat, which [illegible] proximity [illegible] mountains, marshes, and seas, and by great uniformity in the climate of America, taken as a whole. M. de Paw, in his "Recherches Philosophiques sur les Americains," concludes, as the result of his observations on the subject, that our climate is less variable than that of Europe.

During the winter season here, the mercury ranges between 20° and 50°,* seldom lower than 20°. The mean summer heat is about 80°. As in the latter season I have never heard of a death by *idiopathick phrenetis*, so in the former to have one's ears, fingers, or toes, bitten by the frost, is very unusual, not to say unheard of.

Inland lakes doubtless have a great tendency in making the climate of the country which surrounds them, harsh and unfriendly to the objects of human culture. But the state of Illinois is so far removed from the great chain of lakes which separates the United States from Canada, that this cause does not affect us. We are peculiarly happy in this respect; for, being placed at that point where the waters of the Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers (which have their rise in the lakes or mountains at the distance of from one to two thousand miles *above* us) commingle, and from which they descend, in one great channel, to the sea, (about fifteen hundred miles *below* us,) we escape, on the one hand, the frost and snows of the *upper* country, as, on the other, we do the contagious vapours and strength-destroying influence of the *lower*.

Vines flourish in Illinois, and yield their fruit in as great abundance as the same species do in southern France or Italy. And I have not the smallest doubt but that hereafter it will be as much famed for good wines, as either the countries abovementioned.

I saw large apples in November, the second product of the same trees, this last season.

During my residence in this state, (two years,) I have never seen the earth covered with snow to the depth of two inches.

Englishmen remark, that 'we have here none of those long, dribbling, joyless rains, which are so frequent in their country—rains which disgust humanity with itself, and induce gloominess of temper, hypochondriacal distempers, and suicide. I may add, nor such rains as are common in the Atlantic states, which continue for days, and weeks, and even months, forbidding the eye to refresh itself with the external objects of creation, and interrupting every other rural enjoyment. Our rains here descend in copious showers, but are of short duration. They simply wash the face of the fields, that they may look brighter when dried. They do not drench them.

With respect to the question whether the ultimate clearing and settlement of the western country will diminish or increase the quantity of water in the Ohio and other rivers, (to which you directed my attention in your letter of the 15th September last,) I beg leave here to offer you the result of my reflections on it.

Although the experience of the old settlers of this country furnishes no evidence to support an answer to this inquiry, in the affirmative, I am, nevertheless, disposed to answer it in that way; and think that satisfactory reasons may be assigned, why the felling and clearing away of forests, and the annual cultivation of the ground so cleared, lessen the quantity of water which is carried off by the rivers.

It has been ascertained by experiments, that the exposure of land to the full force of the sun's rays, produces a heat, at the depth of a foot below the surface of the earth, about 15 degrees greater than what is found at the same distance below the surface, in thick woods. Consequently, the evaporation of water, from an open prairie country, must greatly exceed that which takes place where the earth is shaded by the foliage of trees, and trees themselves.

Besides this effect of the solar heat, in dissipating greater quantities of water from the fields than from the woodland, the action of winds may be taken into the account. Winds, it is well known, greatly assist the process of evaporation; and when they sweep along the surface of the earth, unobstructed by woods, and other moist vegetable substances, their effect, in this respect, must be astonishingly great.

From these, and other causes, to which, perhaps, I have omitted to look, the inference may rationally be drawn, that the clearings and cultivation of the western country, as diffused, and, that, as this clearing and cultivation progress, will contribute [illegible] other rivers.

With much respect, I am, &c.

HENRY EDDY.

J. Meigs, Esq.

* While writing this, (Dec. 31, 1819,) the mercury is lower than I have ever before seen it in this country. It is at 10 deg.—was at 5 deg. this morning at sunrise.

From the New-York National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

When I have neither a good book at hand, nor a letter to write, nor a visit to pay, nor a walk to take, I read a political paper, which indifference will prove that I do not consider politics as the only subject which should command attention. I would take a greater interest in politics, but I have an unconquerable aversion to disturbing the serenity of my temper with local conflicts, which like the gratings of a file, sets one's teeth on edge, or like a glass of punch, which, when fortified with too much acid, creates a partial smacking of lips, and leaves a rough tartness upon the palate. However, I now and then read a governor's message, not that I think more of a governor than any other citizen who elects himself or is elected to the office, but it is his constitutional duty to think on new projects for a whole year, and then detail them in neat paragraphs to the legislature, for which he is paid an equivalent in bank notes or specie, as the case may be. I was particularly pleased with the recommendation of our governor, to retrench the public expenditures, and lower the salaries of public officers. Ill natured politicians would say that it was a mere electioneering trick—a dash at popularity—that he should have done it before—but I say "better late than never;" and if in his search for popularity he saves the state a plumb, annually, I pardon the motives for the sake of the result. I was, however, much gratified, at perceiving a recommendation for legislative aid to a *female academy* at Waterford, and another, I believe, at Catskill—the only two in this great state.—The governor, though a very gallant man, and particularly attached to the ladies of influence and talents, could not but look for some objections to the appropriation, and even went so far as to anticipate some ridicule on the project; this, to say the least of it, was a poor compliment to the discernment of a wise legislature, and for which his excellency should be punished by having a button pulled off his coat by the delicate fingers of some female friend.—Why should a proposition of so much importance and utility be ridiculed? why should aid be denied to an object in which the community generally are so much interested? The state, some years since, justly considering that education was the proper basis on which good citizens could be erected, governed by the laudable intention of making every peasant a scholar, created a large school fund, and such has been the happy result of the experiment, that the traveller can ride but a few miles through our flourishing state without a modest school house breaks upon his sight, seated in the midst of a grove of oaks or weeping willows, on the margin of a bubbling stream, or placed like a beacon on a commanding eminence—he sees the little urchins frisking on the grass, opening their little baskets with their meal—exercise giving elasticity to the limbs; frugality, sweetness to the temper. He hears the chiming of the bell, and soon perceives them at their studies. This is indeed a happy sight—their minds become expanded; they are taught to know the world, mankind, and the part they are to act—they are to appreciate their rights, and to become sufficiently enlightened to preserve their liberty: so much good is to be ascribed to the liberality of the state. But have females no claims on the state? Is the sturdy oak to be trimmed and nourished, and the tender ivy neglected? are we to cultivate the rose, and disregard the violet? I know it will be said that girls may participate and do participate in the bounty of the state, but then there are no academies exclusively for females, which receive any public patronage. I have always considered that females, after having attained a certain age, should not mix promiscuously with boys—it may create early and sometimes improper attachments—it impairs that mutual respect and delicacy which should be ever scrupulously observed between the sexes—it sometimes promotes confidence without emulation, indifference without attainments. After a young lady has arrived at the age of twelve years, her education should be completed among females only.

The happiest days I ever passed, were at school with the girls—we were an idle set of children—played all manner of pranks—kissed one another in school, and snow-balled one another out of it—tore our clothes—inked our fingers, and neglected our studies; the result of all this was, that romps at eighteen left school full of wild notions and got married—the transaction was so rapid that it bewildered them, that a happy bridegroom could impress a kiss on [illegible] cows from which had just been brushed by a love-lorn boy of sixteen in the school room. The result of this system was, that few girls thus educated, ever made truly distinguished wives. Well, then, if you must have separate schools, will you also take such schools under your patronage and protection? Is the cultivation of the female mind—females with whom we pray to live, from whom we reluctantly part, an object of indifference?—I shall however be told, that the sciences taught at Catskill, and the accomplishments at Waterford, are unnecessary for females, and that the state cannot assist institutions which instruct young ladies in botany, chemistry, languages and dancing. I will readily admit that extensive appropriations for these objects would be impolitic; but where the school fund is upwards of a million of dollars, surely two thousand dollars to each of these institutions will not be deemed an unfair proportion. I am willing to allow, that a very learned woman, conversant with all the sciences, and devoting all her time to study, cannot be a very desirable companion; but then it is better to be familiarly acquainted with them all, than to be utterly ignorant of any.

Chemistry and botany are connected with domestic affairs, a knowledge of which, if not absolutely necessary, may still be very useful; and a knowledge of the languages, while it leads to the study of history, imparts a grace and a peculiar attraction to females.—In short, a woman may be accomplished, without being a pedant; she may be learned, yet amiable; possessing a strong mind, yet soft manners; and these may occupy her attention, without intruding upon other indispensable avocations. Besides, a partial knowledge of the sciences, and some acquaintance with higher branches of study, may sometimes produce a strength of mind, a firmness and fortitude, which would enable the widow to bring up and instruct her helpless children without assistance, and the orphan to protect herself in this designing world. If we reason against this patronage on narrow grounds, if we are governed by unfettered sneers and uncouth jests, in withholding this assistance, we shall never reach that perfection in society, which refinement and education jointly produce. Aye, but (says the rigid economist) our girls don't want that learning; make them fit to marry, teach them to knit and sew, and bake bread, and make pies, and cook a turkey, and nurse children, and rub furniture. Now, although I admit that a knowledge of these things is very pleasant and very useful, and a cheerful performance of them is highly meritorious; still, if to these, a wife should possess a few auxilliary accomplishments, why, to a discerning husband they must be very agreeable—they serve to make his home so comfortable. If I had friends to dine with me, I should not like to see my wife rush from the kitchen to the head of the table, with her pretty face flushed, her dress disordered, and her whole appearance something in the shape of a roasted lady; on the contrary, without neglecting the imperious duty of superintendance, I should wish to see her take her seat with perfect tranquility, to be able to participate in the progressive and social converse, and, if she can occasionally address the foreign gentleman on the right in a few words of French, and the one on he left in Spanish, and urge her hospitality in sounds familiar and grateful to their ears, she does herself an honor, and they a pleasure, and me certainly a great gratification. Then, in company with a gentleman of science she rambles through the garden, points out and classifies the herbs, explains their uses and virtues, then pauses at the flowers, plucks a violet and presents in its classic name, and informs him that the *petals* are used to colour the syrup extracted from the violets, that it is an agreeable medicine for children; and, moreover, that the presence of *acids* and *alkalis* is discovered by using this syrup in chemical inquiries. Then she returns to the parlour, runs over a canzonet on the piano, plays with her children, and finally converses with an Italian gentleman on the beauties of Tasso and Ariosto.—Can there be any thing more delightful than this melange of the useful and ornamental?—Then let it be encouraged—let these two female seminaries be placed under the auspices of the state—let the education of women engage our attention as much as it did that of the Romans. What is the cost in comparison with the advantages? nothing. If money cannot be raised for the object, then tax the batchelors—a very fair tax for such a purpose, and I do therefore hope that the good intention which led to the recommendation, and the good results which may be confidently anticipated, may induce the members of the legislature to smile benignantly on the proposition, and open their hearts and public purses together, and I promise that each of their wives and sweet hearts shall reward them with a kiss. HOSAR.

AGRICULTURAL.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Mr. Skinner,

A writer for your paper of the 7th ult. over the signature of Silvanus, has offered excellent advice for curing bacon, and insists that the hogs for this purpose must be corn-fed. How long must they be so fed, is the question.

Experience has shown, that it requires but a very short time, to entirely change the flavour and texture of all kinds of flesh. In the year 1770, I resided in New Jersey, where it was the custom to take great numbers of wild pigeons in spring nets, by the assistance of decoy pigeons prepared for the purpose. The flesh of these birds, when first taken, is always very dark, and most generally tough. I have seen more than 300 of them confined, and fed in a large corn house, and in one week, their flesh has not only become tender, but as white as a well fed chicken.

In 1784, I promised to present to a brother just married, a prime beef towards his winter stores.—I had a fine steer & a spayed heifer, in a large wheat field, abounding with wild garlic; my brother named a day to send for his beef, and in three days previous, we killed the heifer, which although extremely fat, was to my great disappointment so thoroughly tainted with garlic, even to the marrow in the bones, that my house servants refused to eat it.—A bad prospect for my brother, whose wagon came the fourth day, and in despair I killed his beef, which was beautiful to the eye. I did not at the time pay much attention to a remark of his feeder, who observed, that the steer had not eat any thing since the heifer was killed. my trouble was, the certainty of my brother's disappointment, but to my great joy, I soon received his letter of thanks, saying, that a more juicy, tender, and fine flavoured beef, could not be.

Take two lambs of equal age from a garlic pasture, kill one immediately, and the flesh will be so tainted with the garlic, that no person of tolerable taste can eat it; keep the second from all food for one night or ten hours, and there will not be the slightest garlic taste. It is well known, that cattle fed upon oil cake, cannot be immediately killed; but if kept from this food for two or three days, the oily taste is removed.

The foregoing facts are known to every experienced farmer, and they have convinced me, that hogs fed upon corn for two weeks is much better than

two months, for the plain reason that the flesh is equally good, and the expense is less.

Hogs are generally managed, are not only the most troublesome, but the most costly flesh we consume, and I have for many years been in pursuit of a plan to lighten the cost of their flesh, which is so absolutely necessary for the establishment of every Marylander. I flatter myself that I now see my way clear, for after two years trial, I am well satisfied, that the use of cymblins, pumpkins, ruta baga and clover, will enable me to send more corn to market, and with two weeks feeding upon that precious grain, my bacon will not yield to that of any person. No branch of rural economy requires more attention than feeding our various kinds of stock. Our northern friends laugh and say, that in Maryland the hogs eat all our corn, and our negroes eat all our hogs. This is too true to deny, and if my mite can in your opinion be of any use to the public, it is at your service.

As early as the season will admit, I prepare ground for cymblins, or squashes (cucurbita verucosa)—Rich land is best for all purposes, but in this case, it is the first object to choose a place convenient to your hogs range. After ploughing and preparing the ground in the best manner, lay it off by a single furrow, four feet each way, and at the intersection, manure highly with well prepared manure, mixing it well with the soil, by spade or hoe. Upon this ground so prepared, plant cymblins (and the bunch kind I think best,) in every other row and hill, which will give to you at eight feet apart each way, about 680 hills to the acre. After planting the cymblins, proceed to plant corn rows running north and south, that is only in one direction, between every row of cymblins, and which being eight by four apart, will give you about 1361 hills of corn to the acre. It is unnecessary to remind the careful farmer, that the most scrupulous attention should be paid to this ground, while the vines are young, for after they begin to fruit and run, nothing can be done, except to pull by hand the strong high weeds.—When the fruit appears, be careful to mark for future seed, such as you wish to propagate, for it is desirable to have early fruit. The drought of last summer will not be soon forgot, and yet from less than an acre of unfavourable ground, I kept in high condition more than sixty head of hogs of all ages, (sucklings excepted;) they had not any grain, and but little grass—it was our rule to take a certain number of rows of every day, so that there was an interval of five days, and all fruit as large as a man's fist was pulled. It would sometimes happen, that fruit was neglected until it became hard but no dry, in this case, the feeder cracked them upon his cart-wheel.—A careful and steady person should be appointed to pull, one who will not be inclined to neglect the fruit, or tread upon the vines, for if well managed, they will continue bearing until your pumpkins are ready, and these will carry you on to the fortnight before the intended day of killing.

I claim no merit from the cymblin culture, it justly belongs to Tench Tilgham, Esq. of Talbot, and other gentlemen of that county; but believe me, that while I continue to raise my own pork, I never will omit the cymblin culture. Let us, however, not forget pumpkin as an able, and almost necessary auxiliary, and of which there are many varieties; the long yellow, is, I think, for many reasons the best. In 1818 my cymblin patch was small, and as my object was not only to have fat pork but to save corn, I began early with the pumpkins; yet the hogs could not be latter, and my stock of old hams, can yet testify the quality of the meat. Yet cymblins and pumpkins are not alone a sufficient substitute for corn; some food is necessary to carry you through the winter and spring, until your clover and cymblins are ready. The ruta baga is an excellent vegetable, which will supply your want. We now know that they are infinitely more nutritious than the common turnip, that they are sufficiently hardy to remain in the ground through the winter, and yet better, if buried in small heaps in a well shaded northern aspect. They will be found in high preservation to July.

Clover is less injured by hogs than any other stock, by sheep the most, and hogs after a few days will not root it up; but it is desirable that every farm should be provided with a hog range well inclosed, uniting wood land for acorns and shade, bottom land for water, rooting and wallowing, and contiguity to clover. Ten hogs will not injure the growth of timber, as much as one cow. The hog indeed eats all the acorns he touches, but in has rooting he buries great numbers to a secure depth; the cow not only nips, and of course kills all the young sprouts of nuts, which she perseveringly hunts after, but she browses upon and twists young sprouts from stumps.

If I have extended my remarks beyond a mere recommendation of the cymblin culture, and with a view to save grain, which is always a cash article; it is also from a wish to encourage persons who reside upon poor lands adjoining extensive woodranges, to turn their attention to the rearing hogs upon a large scale.

For the cymblin, pumpkin, and ruta baga but little land is necessary, and for the two first articles, but little manure. Clover is certainly of great service, but if there is plenty of the other vegetables, it may safely be dispensed with. I would give you my opinion of the quantity of ground necessary for twenty hogs, but fear I have already trespassed on your time.

I must however, observe, that instead of washing my bacan with warm water previous to hanging it, I have experienced the best effects from washing with a strong lie, made from clean hickory ashes.

I am respectfully, your's, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 12.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Smith of N. J. submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That to enable the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, to determine whether it will be for their benefit, that the rights of self-government be extended to them, so far as the same may constitutionally be done, and to enable them, if they shall be of such opinion, to form a frame of government for themselves, subject to the ratification of congress, a convention of representatives of said district be and is hereby authorised.

Resolved, That the said convention shall be composed of twelve representatives for the city of Washington, and that part of the county of Washington east of Rock creek; eight representatives for the town of Georgetown and that part of the said county west of Rock creek, and of nine representatives for the town and county of Alexandria. The said representatives to be free white taxable males above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be chosen by ballot, by the free white taxable males, above the age of twenty-one, on the first Tuesday in July next, under the superintendance of such judges, at such place in either of said towns, and subject to such other directions as the president of the United States may prescribe.

Resolved, That the persons so chosen, shall convene at the city of Washington in such place as shall be fixed by the president of the U. States, on the first Tuesday in September ensuing, and shall organize themselves, by the appointment of a president, secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and their proceedings shall be communicated to the president of the U. States, to be laid by him before the congress at their next session.

Some conversation took place between the mover and Messrs. Cobb and Strother, as to the committee to which it would be most proper to refer the resolutions. A motion by Mr. Strother, to lay them on the table, was lost; and they were on motion of Mr. Cobb, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Pindall took the floor, and spoke above three hours against the restriction.

And the house adjourned.

Monday, February 14.

Mr. Southard, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to continue in force for a further time (until the 3d of March, 1821,) the act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes; which, being read twice,

Mr. Southard observed that, as the bill contained no appropriation, and as the act which it proposed to continue in force would expire on the first of next month, he moved that the bill be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Walker, of N. C. moved that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Southard could see no reason for its taking this course. As he had observed, the act would expire on the first day of March; if this bill went to a committee of the whole, it would be a long time before it would be reached on the orders of the day; this delay would allow the act to expire, which would be very injurious to the public interest, as it would derange the whole of the existing system of Indian trade, &c.; and unless the gentleman from North Carolina had some new system prepared, or some changes to propose, it would be useless to retard the present bill, and produce the injury and confusion which would ensue if the existing act were to expire, without timely legislation, &c.

Mr. Walker's motion was rejected by a large majority. He then moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was also lost, ayes 10; and

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr Cushman, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke about two hours in favour of the restriction.

Mr. Wood, of New York, followed, on the same side, and advocated the restriction above half an hour.

Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, next rose, and opposed the restriction in a speech of about an hour; when

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the committee rose; and

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 15.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to impose a new tonnage on French ships and vessels; and

Mr. Newton, from the same committee, reported also a bill concerning navigation, and to repeal the act of April, 18, 1818, concerning navigation; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was

Resolved, That the letter from the secretary of state of the 7th of Feb. 1820, transmitting a list of the newspapers in which the laws of the United States are published, and an estimate of the expense of such publication, be referred to a select committee, and that the same committee inquire into the expediency of repealing or amending the acts requiring the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

This motion of Mr. P. was grounded on the belief that the expenses of promulgating the acts of congress in newspapers had increased to an unreasonable and improper amount, and that the laws on the subject required repeal or modification, so as to reduce this expense.

The resolution was referred to a committee of three members.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting the quantity of public lands hereafter to be exposed to sale at the several land offices of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the committee on the post office and post roads, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Feestown, in Clermont county, through Bethel, Williamsburg and Lebanon, to Dayton, in Ohio.

Mr. Cook submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the first section of an act entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819," approved March 3, 1819, as pledges the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the states of Indiana and Illinois, in repayment of the money advanced by the United States for constructing the Cumberland road to the Ohio river opposite Wheeling, by the expenses of laying out and making a road from the Ohio river opposite Wheeling, by Columbus, in the state of Ohio, and by the permanent seat of government of Indiana, on the most eligible route, to Vandalia, in the state of Illinois.

In offering this resolution to the consideration of the house, Mr. Cook begged leave to ask its attention to the act there referred to. By that act the fund reserved for the improvement of roads leading to the states of Indiana and Illinois, had been pledged for the repayment of the money appropriated by congress for the completion of the Cumberland road. This road was commenced, Mr. C. believed, ten or twelve years ago. By the acts of 1816 and 1818, authorising the admission of Indiana and Illinois, respectively, two per cent. on the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands in those states was reserved by congress to the laying out and making of roads leading to those states, respectively, and in consideration of this appropriation made by congress, with others, which were understood, on all hands, to be for the benefit of those states, respectively, the states surrendered a part of their sovereignty: they agreed that the lands of the United States, then remaining to be sold, should be free from taxation for five years after the day of sale; and to the Illinois the bounty lands given to the soldiers of the late army, were also to be exempted from taxation for three years from the date of their patents. This surrender of the sovereign right of Illinois to tax the lands thus exempted, was, Mr. C. said, the consideration given for the road fund now under consideration, as well as some other advantages which were granted to her, and for which she is grateful to the government. This, with the other propositions made by congress, were now matters of compact between Illinois and the United States; and to divert this fund from the channel in which Mr. C. could not but think it was intended to flow, Illinois would consider a violation of that compact.

To appropriate that fund to the making of a road terminating at Wheeling, a point several hundred miles from the border of the state, never could be an appropriation in unison with the intention either of congress or of the state of Illinois. As well, Mr. C. said, might you appropriate it to the making of a road leading from St. Fee to Missouri, uniting those two sovereignties, as to the object for which it stands pledged; for this would be a road leading towards Illinois. From an examination of the subject, Mr. C. said, he found that the revenue which Illinois would derive from a tax on the lands which may be sold within the state, and on the bounty land, which she cannot now derive, in consequence of this compact, would, at a reasonable rate, amount to about 280,000 dollars, a large proportion of which would now be subject to be called into her coffers, and of which she really stood in great need. Could it be contended, Mr. C. asked, that this fund, which was reserved to Indiana and Illinois, respectively, to make roads leading to them, in the one case about ten, and the other twelve years after the Cumberland road was commenced, was at that time intended, or understood, either by those states or by the United States, to be subject to defray the expenses of that road? It could not be possible. It seemed, Mr. C. said, much more likely to have been reserved for the purposes contemplated by the resolution which he had offered, to extend that road to the borders of those states respectively; and unless it was so appropriated, or at least in making roads leading *to*, and not *towards* them, he did think they would have just cause of complaint against the government. Since the admission of those states Mr. C. believed a fund of about 50,000 dollars had already accrued from the sale of lands, which should now be lying in the national treasury. This sum, although it would not complete the road, would defray the expense of making and laying it out, and go far towards opening it, so as to render it passable; and as the fund continued to increase, it might be employed to complete it. Indeed, said Mr. C. it seems to me to be so obvious that the intention of congress was, that this money should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, to facilitate the entrance into those states, that reasoning cannot make it plainer; and any diversion of it to any other object, therefore, is a violation of the compact between those states and the United States. He trusted that the resolution would be considered and adopted.

The resolution was then considered and adopted, without a division.

Mr. Cook offered also the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of so much of the money arising from the sale of the public lands in the state of Illinois, since the first day of January, 1819, as has been reserved by law for the encouragement of learning, to said state.

Mr. C. observed, that the object of this resolution was simply to enable the state of Illinois to obtain the three per cent. fund arising from the sale of public lands [illegible] congress to be appropriated by the state to the encouragement of learning. This course, he said, had been considered necessary [illegible] the treasury of the [illegible] might not otherwise feel authorized to pay it over. This, Mr. C. said, was the course taken by Indiana to obtain her road fund, reserved in the same way.

This resolution was also adopted without a division.

The speaker also laid before the house a report from the secretary of the treasury, made in obedience to the resolution of the 4th inst. offered by Mr. Randalph, directing the secretary of the treasury to report such measures as in his opinion may be expedient to enforce the more speedy payment of public monies, due from individuals and corporate bodies of the United States.

These reports were respectively ordered to lie on the table.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, took the floor, and spoke more than an hour against the restriction.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, took the other side of the question, and spoke about an hour in favour of the restriction.

Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, followed, and occupied the floor also about an hour against the restriction; when

The committee rose, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, (who has the floor to-morrow) and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 16.

Mr. Charles Kinsey, a member from New Jersey, in the place of John Condit, resigned, appeared this day and took his seat.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting statements of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from the establishment of the present government to the 31st of December last; rendered in obedience to a resolution of the house, adopted on the motion of Mr. Randolph, on the 6th inst.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of the 3d auditor of the treasury, due more than three years prior to the 30th of September last, &c. rendered in obedience to the act of March 3, 1817.

These documents were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the post office committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Neville to Bethel, in Claremont county, Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Gross, of N. York, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the places of holding the district court for the northern district of the state of New-York, that one term thereof may be holden at the village of Sandy Hill, in the county of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the post office committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Palestine, by the way of Hindostan, to Portersville, in Indiana.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, the consideration of the proposed amendment to this bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, took the floor, and spoke about an hour and a half against the restriction.

Mr. Darlington, of Pennsylvania, took the opposite side of the question, and spoke nearly an hour, in support of the restriction.

Mr. Whitman, of Massachusetts, followed, on the same side, and advocated the restriction, in a speech of nearly two hours. When he had finished,

Several other gentlemen rose; but Mr. Simkins succeeded in obtaining the floor; and, on his motion, the committee rose, and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, February 17.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to provide for paying to the state of Illinois three per cent. of the nett proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands within that state, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the post office committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Cotesans-Dessein, by way of Smith's store, to Franklin in Missouri.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, to the consideration of this bill, and the amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Simkins, of S. C. resumed the debate, and spoke more than an hour against the restriction.

Mr. Dennison, of Pennsylvania, took the other side and spoke some time in support of the restriction.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, next rose, and spoke more than an hour against the restriction, in support of the same, in support of the restriction.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, (who, by usage has the floor) the committee then rose; and

The house adjourned.

Friday, February 18.

Amongst the subjects this morning presented and referred, was a memorial handed in by Mr. Garnett, from the "Virginia Society for promoting agriculture" in opposition to the numerous petitions which have been presented at the present session for additional duties on foreign goods, with the view of protecting the domestic manufacturing interest. Numerous petitions have from time to time been presented from citizens of the commercial towns, praying the imposition of duties on auction sales.

Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of the Stockbridge Indians of New-York, accompanied by a bill allowing them compensation for military services during the late war; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cook submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to report a bill allowing to each of the officers and privates, or their legal representatives, of the Illinois regiment, organized by the state of Virginia, for the reduction of the British posts northwest of the river Ohio, during the revolutionary war, who have received no share of the land set apart by that state for that regiment, a quantity of land equal to the amount already received by a part of that regiment, and according to the principle upon which that allowance was regulated by the laws of Virginia.

Some conversation took place between Messrs. Cook and Campbell, on this resolution, in which the latter opposed, and the former agreed, to the motion, so as to direct the committee to inquire into the expediency of the object, instead of instructing them to report a bill.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. M'Coy, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Meigs, of New York, [illegible] the consideration of a proposition submitted by him, a few days ago, for making a certain appropriation of the public lands, (for the gradual abolition of slavery,) and was proceeding to assign reasons why he thought such a proposition ought to be adopted, when the speaker suggested to him that, in moving for the consideration of any proposition lying on the table, it was no

...Meigs appealed to the house; and, the question being put the decision of the speaker was affirmed by a large majority. The question was then taken, on Mr. Meigs's motion, to proceed to consider his proposition, and decided in the negative, without a division.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, rose and addressed the committee, in a speech of more than three hours, against the right and expediency of the proposed restriction.

The committee then rose, on the motion of Mr. Plumer, of New Hampshire; And the house adjourned.

Norfolk, Feb. 15.

FROM SPAIN.

We have received advices from Cadiz to the early part of December.

Don Onis has somewhere found influence enough to get the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, at which it is said he is delighted beyond measure; for it is understood that since his return from this country he has been so much in the "back ground" as to express his disgust at his treatment and his wish to get away from the country as soon as possible.

The naval force at Cadiz, in December, consisted of 5 line of battle ships, 3 frigates, 7 or 8 sloops and brigs, and 50 gun vessels, carrying each two 24 pounders, besides a number of transports, most of which, however, required considerable repairs before they could be fit for service. They are represented, moreover, as being badly manned and otherwise deficient.

Orders had been given to embark six thousand men for Caraccas, to relieve gen. Morillo.—The execution of this order, it was believed, would be effected, as the king had appropriated to that object a considerable portion of his private revenue from the monopoly of tobacco and other articles.—Considerable activity prevailed at Cadiz, on the receipt of this order, on board the convoy, transports, &c. and the troops were expected in as soon as the fever subsided, which would probably be in a few weeks.

Besides the dismissal and disgrace of Lozanno Torres, the minister of grace and justice, (which we have some time since announced) we learn also, that the same fate has befallen Mr. Imar, the minister of finance; and that the minister of war was to follow soon after. Torres was the great opponent of the Florida treaty, and indeed he is supposed to have been the sole cause of its rejection, so potent was his influence over the king and council. It appears, however, that he had rendered himself extremely obnoxious to the other ministers and to every body else. We are told that it was he who negociated the marriage treaty for the present Queen, whose friendship & support he had made sure of; but alas! such is the instability of ministers in Spain, at the very moment when he felt himself most secure, he was dismissed in disgrace.

The character of Don Lozanno we believe is not unknown in this contry, and we are informed, that if it be possible to meet with a worse in all Spain, it can only be found in his successor, *Count Mota de Florida*. Some anecdotes of this minister have been communicated to us by a friend, in whose means of information we have full confidence.

The count, we understand, is by profession a lawyer, and was made a marquis, and afterwards a minister of finance by the king. He was a member of the Cortes, and was appointed to carry a representation drawn up by himself, and signed by him and some forty others of that body, requesting the king to dissolve the Cortes and reign despotically. In the memorial he says to the king, "you are the supreme arbiter of the lives and property of your vassals, and can do with both as you please," which has gained him the nick-name of the *King of the Persians*.

From the same source we learn that Mr. Imar, the minister of finance, is not distinguished by any peculiar traits of character, or regarded as having been otherwise obnoxious than from the contagion of Don Lozanno, whose party he espoused, and, of course, fell with it.—He is succeeded by Mr. Salmon, uncle to the late minister of state. Mr. S. is reputed a worthy, good sort of a man, but without the intellectual abilities for the management of the finance department of Spain, or the moral and physical energies for maintaining himself any length of time in it. He was formerly consul of his majesty at Tangiers, and afterwards had the direction of building a light-house, and other public works at Tariffa—which are the only opportunities he is known to have had of acquiring any light, or knowledge of the abstruse and knotty science of finance.

No sensation, however, is produced in Madrid by these changes—so habituated have they become, that they have now no other effect than as they may interest those individuals who either gain or lose a friend in office by the event. *Herald.*

...from Paris papers, received at the office of the Charleston Courier.

Paris, December 17.

The session of the Chambers has already evidenced that the constitutional party will not have the majority this year. The address of the chamber of deputies, in answer to the speech of the king, is more candid than that of the house of peers, and it is remarked with pleasure that it maintains a firm disposition to uphold the charter. The public funds have taken a rise to 69f 95c. Tomorrow the chamber of deputies will submit its project for the revenue of the ensuing year.

The situation of the treasury is flattering, and so far we are tranquil; but to day a vague inquietude exists relative to projected changes in the charter, and parties are so much at variance with each other, as to create much uneasiness for the future.

In such circumstances, commerce should be expected to experience much stagnation, which is really the case. All kinds of goods are offered at reduced prices, except coffee and indigo, which are in demand.

Berlin, (Prussia), Dec. 13.

The members of the committee on the constitution have been for several days in session. We are assured that they have been occupied the whole time in the discussion of the plan for a new constitution, which has been submitted to them. The prince of Hardenberg has arrived from his estate at Hardenck, to assist at the conference, which is stated to be of great importance. Nothing has transpired as to the fundamental basis. The secret is so well kept that several members of the council of state yet know nothing of the objects contemplated.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 1.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.'s communication has been received, and will appear in our next.

Some other pieces are on hand, which will be duly attended to.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Messrs Lucas & Harvey, of Raleigh, are about issuing proposals for publishing the *Revised Code of the Laws of North Carolina.* This revision was performed, under the direction of the legislature, by chief justice Taylor, judge Potter, and B. Verzery, esq. speaker of the senate, and at the last session was ordered to be published. Messrs. Lucas & Harvey have, by contract, engaged to complete the work within the present year. It will fill two large volumes.

The Maine and Missouri bill has passed in the senate with the following amendment:

And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby for ever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid."

The yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, were,

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Mississippi, Williams, of Tennessee—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King, of N. York, Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Mellen, Morril, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson—20.

The public mind seems to be remarkably tranquil on the subject of our relations with Spain. It is presumed, however, that it reposes with confidence on the discretion and intelligence of congress. The most interesting information we have on the subject has reached us by way of Charleston; but being news we do not know that it will be any the less acceptable to our readers from having come south about. We therefore give it to them. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter, of a late date, to the Editor of the Charleston Times, from a Member of Congress.

"I now inform you, that the government have heard nothing of the new Spanish minister, Don Domingo Veves, but that he is appointed, and quarantined in some part of Spain, and cannot get to Madrid for instructions. All this is considered here as a political trick to induce congress to rise without doing any thing respecting Florida during the present session. This, indeed, will not be the case; and unless the treaty is ratified in time, congress will certainly act decisively."

Mr. Walker, of Georgia, has submitted a resolution to the senate calling upon the president for information relative to our affairs with Spain; also, to state whether he still expects a minister from that country, and at what period his arrival may be probably expected. The latest accounts we have from Spain are to the 7th of December, at which date it was announced, that general Veves, the Spanish minister to the United States, had arrived in Madrid and kissed his majesty's hand, as a preliminary step to his departure; and it was even *said*, that his instructions were ready; that he would set out for *London* in *all* January, and would *possibly* arrive at Washington in *all* April. This may serve to ... the inquiries of Mr. W... present, and his sagacity will not fail to perceive further, that ... Catholic majesty is determined to ... no great haste, nor give himself a word of trouble, about the adjustment of the treaty. If we mistake not, the appointment of a minister to the United States, to ... explanations on the part of the king of Spain in relation ... treaty, was made as far back as last—and yet we are told he will not be ready to depart on his mission until some time in January. The character of the man, ... pointed for that object, is not ... of remark. Of the several ... attempts to make the ... ment, as well as the age, ... pation of those who de... der of it, we have already ... our readers. General Ve... ented by those who know ... poorly qualified for the busi... going upon. Except as an ... he is not above mediocrity in ... ng. We are assured that he ... had an hour's application to ... politics—knows nothing of ... intricate duties of the diplomatic ... and is as ignorant of our ... y, or the nature of the dispute ... arbitrate, as the ch... —and furthermore, that ... pains to make ... with those sub... ly man who could ... cted him seems to have been sel... ly avoided, as if it was the det... nation of the king, that in the new ... sociations there should be no re... ce at all to the acts of his late ... ster Don Onis.

The fact of her emp... g such a person on such an errand, ... e repeat, does not argue a sound ... sincere disposition in Spain to ... the differences about the ... And although she is in no ... to maintain war with the ... ates, we cannot believe she will ... be influenced by a fear of its ... ences to depart from that ... policy which she has pursued ... ughout the whole of her negociati... with this country, or, that she will ... r voluntarily consent to an ... able and equitable settlement of ... pending differences, whatever pr... ions she may make. In this she ... nsistent—but let us be consistent ... ; at all events let us be determi... d to be trifled with any longer; ... although we have *courteously* ... d to hear what this new minister ... to say, before we proceed to ... ties, let him be told immediately ... his arrival, that our claims ... be satisfied—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." *Norfolk Her.*

Murder!—We are concerned to state that another instance of this black crime occurred in this county a few days ago. The shocking affair happened at one of those meetings which are frequently held at country stores for trying warrants before some neighbouring justice of the peace. An assemblage of persons had met on business of this kind at Mr. Price's store; where, after having drank grog as usual, they first began to frolick, wrestle, &c. and then to quarrel. Amongst others, Dr. William Fowler (formerly of this city) and John Boddie wrestled and quarrelled. It appears that Fowler was too strong for his antagonist, and he became angry and had recourse to stones, with which he threatened to assail Fowler; but the latter, regardless of his threats, made up to him, when Boddie drew out a large clasped knife, the blade perhaps six inches long, and stabbed Fowler in the body with it two or three times so desperately, that he instantly died! This is another fatal instance of the dreadful consequences arising from frequenting grog-shops! We heartily wish there were no such places in the country. Boddie has made his escape.

Raleigh Register.

Virginia Treasury.—The committee of the legislature appointed to investigate the account of the late treasurer, report the total amount of the defalcation of the late treasurer to be 122,371 dollars.

A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in this city, states that the committee appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania to inquire into certain charges against the governor of that state, had made their report, which "completely exculpates the governor from the charges brought against him."

Nat. Intel.

A proposition has been made in the New-Jersey legislature, to incorporate a company for the purpose of opening a canal between the tide waters of the Delaware and the Rariton rivers, which passed to a second reading.

Relief of the People.—A proposition is before the legislature of Pennsylvania in order to afford some relief to the distresses of the people, from the scarcity of money and consequent depreciation in the value of property, to authorise a loan of one million of dollars, in moderate sums, on good security, to such individuals as shall apply for it, in every part of the state. Similar courses were taken by that state in the years 1785 and 1793, when the people suffered in a less degree than at present, and with the happiest effect.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 8.

Remarkable Spring.—We have hitherto said nothing about an *oil spring* which was discovered, about three years ago, on Duck creek, Morgan county, while boreing for salt water. This spring yields an inexhaustible supply of pure oil. It is a tolerable substitute for fish oil; and is considerably used in currying leather. It quite answers the purpose of spermaceti oil for lamps; it is used in various kinds of medicines. We are not informed whether it can be used in paints. But there is no doubt that it is a discovery of invaluable importance. We should like to hear some chemical disquisition of its properties from gentleman in the neighbourhood. Said oil is sold at the low price of fifty cents per gallon, and for less by the barrel. This spring may have been publicly described; but if so, perhaps some others may have been as forgetful as ourselves about it, and will be glad to hear of any acquisition to our internal wealth.

...duced to hard labour and imprisonment in Copenhagen for outrages to the Jews.

The king of Sweden, according to advices from Berlin, has ordered one hundred medals to be struck, in gold, silver and copper, in honour of an hundred individuals of all nations, who have contributed to the civilization and improvement of mankind. Who are to compose this centismal group of universal benefactors is not even hinted at.

M. Baragozzi, an Italian of Verona, has discovered the art of restoring to cracked bells their original sound, without refounding.

It has recently been discovered, that chesnut wood is an admirable substitute for logwood and oak bark, for dying and tanning, and its affinity to wool is said to be greater than that of gall or shumac.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Daniel Lee, of Lyme, a pork barrel 112 years old—There are 3 hoops upon it set by the famous Bill Hobbs, of New-London, 45 years ago. Said barrel is sound and tight, and what is singular, it has rarely, if ever, been empty.

New-London Pap.

MARRIED,

In Franklin county, a few days ago, Mr. *Robert Harrison*, merchant, of Raleigh, to Miss *Tucker*—Mr. *Samuel H. Lancaster* to *Miss Eliza B. Taylor*, daughter of captain Samuel Taylor.

In Fayetteville, on the 3d ult. Mr. *John Murchison*, merchant, to Miss *Isabella Ray*—on the 17th, Mr. *John A. Taylor* to Miss *Mary Ann Jarrot*—Mr. *Moses Hubbart* to Miss *Ann Westbrook*.

In Robeson county, on the 3d ultimo, *Neil M'Lean*, esq. to Miss *Margaret Murphy*.

DIED,

In Jones county, on the 4th ult. Colonel *J. Shine*; and on the 6th, Mrs. *Winifred Shine*.

A few days since, in Petersburg, Mr. *Washington Yancey*, aged 22 years, son of the late Sterling Yancey, esq. of Raleigh.

In Tennessee, lately, Colonel *James Glasgow*, formerly secretary of state for this state.

The venerable Dr. *Trumbull*, of Connecticut, author of the History of Connecticut, died at New Haven on the morning of the 2d ult. in the 85th year of his age, and 58th of his ministry; during the whole of which time his people had never been without public worship for a single Sabbath.

At Richmond, Va. on the 8th ult. *Robert Cowley*, a man of colour, aged 125. For many years he had been a faithful servant to the commonwealth of Virginia, by acting as doorkeeper to the capitol, which office was given him by the executive as a reward for his revolutionary services, in which situation he gave universal satisfaction.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.
Feb. 28, 1820. 5 4

To the Public.

WHEREAS some years ago it was my unfortunate lot to be married to a Mrs. Nancy Dunnagan, and notwithstanding every effort has uniformly been made on my part to preserve harmony and peace between us, yet it has been all in vain. She has now absconded from my bed and board, and betaken herself I know not where. I hereby give notice that I am resolved to pay no debts which she has contracted since her elopement, or may hereafter contract.

William Hannah.

Orange, Feb. 24, 1820. 4—3w

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimeres, bed, duple and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, flannels and baises, cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collicos, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sledge and hand hammers, ... carpenter's ... boxes, patent cutting knives and scythe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and soal leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23. 3—3w

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business,

Apply at this Office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, in Hillsborough, during court week, a variety of

Dry Goods & Fancy Articles,

viz.

Blue broad cloth, ladies cloth, blue, drab, and mixt plains, vest patterns, straw bonnets, leghos, silk gloves, silk sleeves, ribbons, buttons, scarlet everlasting, kid shoes, bootees, best Spanish segars in boxes, penknives, kaleidoscopes, spit boxes, stew pans, carpenters' planes, patent nails, &c. &c. &c.

The sale will be without reserve.

William H. Adams, *Auct'r.*

Hillsborough, Feb. 16.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday evening last, the 11th instant, an apprentice boy named Henderson Woods, aged about fourteen years, of small statue, has a hair lip, had on when he went away, a blue homemade cloth coat, tow trowsers, and a wool hat. The above reward will be given for apprehending said boy and delivering him to the undersigned, but no charges. All persons are forewarned from harbouring said boy.

William Cole.

Orange county, Feb 16, 1820. 2—3w

WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated within a convenient distance from the court-house, in Hillsborough. Possession would be required in March. Inquire of the Printer.

BLANKS,
of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

DEATH AND THE DRUNKARD.

By Charles Prentis, of Massachusetts.

His form was fair, his cheek was health,
His word a bond, his purse was wealth;
With wheat his fields were cover'd o'er,
Plenty sat smiling at his door;
His wife the fount of ceaseless joy;
Now laugh'd his daughter, play'd his boy.
His library, though large, was read,
Till half its contents deck'd his head.
At morn, 'twas health, wealth, pure delight;
'Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss at night.
I wish not to disturb his bliss—
'Tis gone! but all the blame was his.

The social glass I saw him seize,
The more with festive wit to please.
Daily increased his love of cheer;
Ah! little thought he I was near.
Gradual indulgence on him stole;
Frequent became the midnight bowl.
I in the bowl the *head-ache* placed,
Which with the juice his lips embraced.
Shame next I mingled in the draught,
Indignantly he drank and laugh'd.
In the bowl's bottom *bankruptcy*
I placed—he sipp'd with tears and glee.
Remorse then did I in it pour;
He only sought the bowl the more.
I mingled next joint-torturing *pain;*
Little the less did he refrain.
The *dropsy* in the cup I mixt;
Still to his mouth the cup was fixt.

My emissaries thus in vain
I sent, the mad wretch to restrain.
On the bowl's bottom then *myself*
I threw; the most abhorrent elfe
Of all that mortals hate or dread;
And thus in horrid whispers said:
"Successless ministers I've sent,
Thy hast'ning ruin to prevent;
Their lessons nought—now here am I;
Think not my threat'nings to defy—
Swallow thou this, thy *last* 'twill be;
For with it thou must swallow ME!"

Haggard his eyes, upright his hair,
Remorse his lip, his cheek despair;
With shaking han s the bowl he grasp'd,
My meatless bones his carcase clasp'd,
And bore him to the churchyard; where
Thousands, ere I would call, repair.

DEATH speaks—Ah, reader, dost thou hear!
Hast *thou* no lurking cause to fear?
Has not o'er *thee* the sparkling bowl
Constant, commanding, sly control?
Betimes reflect—betimes beware—
Though ruddy, healthful now, and fair,
(Reform postponed another day),
Too soon may mix with common clay.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

On the discovery of M. Baragozzi, an Italian of Verona, to restore cracked bells to their original sound without refounding.

Crack'd bells, they say, may be restored
To tones both loud and shrill;
Barag'zzi's art each fault has cured,
Without the founder's skill.

But *belles* whose reputation's crack'd,
Whose sound's no longer pure,
What brain, by thought or study rack'd,
Has ever found a cure.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

AN ESSAY ON FRIENDSHIP.

No. II.

In my first essay on Friendship, I attempted to prove that virtue is the sole foundation of real, disinterested friendship. I declared, as I positively believed, that the sacred duties which it enjoins, are mutual love, fidelity, secrecy, and an unchangeable desire to promote each others happiness. Civilized society could not possibly subsist without the reciprocity of benefits between its members. But what is here meant by friendship, is that esteem and affection which prompts particular persons, from the purest motives, to be pleased with each other's company, to act in unison, and to distinguish each other by peculiar acts of kindness, to believe no malicious report to the prejudice of each other, and to omit no opportunity of rendering services to each other.

Probably the ancient philosopher, who says that "friendship can only exist between equals," is in some measure correct in his observation; but I do not think he is altogether so. Disparity of rank, of fortune, of education, certainly makes it difficult for persons who differ in these respects to be perfectly friendly to each other; for the man possessed of the superiority must be of a very noble and humble disposition, not to give himself some haughty airs of importance above his neighbour; and that neighbour must be a man of a strong mind, and of a pretty clear understanding, who despises envy, and rejoices in the prosperity and superiority of his fellow. Nothing but this pride, and this envious temper, both of them very mean qualities, makes friendship so very difficult to be maintained between men who are not precisely equals in station, fortune, or sense. When we consider how much greater, indeed how much beyond all comparison greater, our Saviour was than we are, and yet that his love for us was such that he left the scene of his glory, took upon him humanity, and suffered the ignominious death of crucifixion for us, we ought to follow the divine injunction with much readiness: "Brethren, love one another, even as Christ loved you, and died for you, even so love ye one another."

There are some men who seem not only to be divested of every spark of friendship; but even to be the declared enemies of the whole human race. Such was Nero, that horrid tyrant who was emperor of Rome. He ruled with a bloody rod of iron, and filled his empire with weeping. He expressed a wish that the Roman people had but one neck, that he might cut them all off at once. It is said that this wicked emperor ordered the city of Rome to be fired in several places, and then going up on an high tower of his palace he stood and played his harp, singing the verses of Homer, relating the burning of Troy by the Greeks. Then, to crown the iniquity, this monstrous tyrant declared, that the Christians had set the city on fire that the Roman gods might be destroyed. Upon which many thousand innocent Christians were put to death with cruel tortures. But mark the end of this wicked prince. He that had so legibly marked his hostility to his fellow beings, though he had been wallowing in wealth and clothed with supreme power, in his extremity found none to help him. His own guards broke into his palace, dragged him out, and suffocated him in a privy.

A FRIEND TO MANKIND.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

When musing upon the enjoyments of life, how often has fancy painted scenes of happiness, which language cannot describe.

In the possession of a beautiful and amiable wife, whose presence, like the morning sun, cheers and enlivens every object around, in a cold winter evening, seated by a good fire, and a clean hearth, diverted by the prattling of an infant offspring in the simplicity of nature, each striving to please and to be pleased; a wish no sooner expressed than it is complied with, and every thing which tends to the happiness of each other and mankind at large, strictly observed. In sickness, every care and attention redoubled. To such a pair old age can never be known, until the hand of time shall deaden the most delicate powers of the mind, and death shall make his final grasp.

Such are the fascinating visions of fancy, which we see playing around us; but, like the shadow, they elude the hand extended to grasp them. While the torch of youthful passion burns bright within us, we continue to follow the fairy vision. As we advance in life, the phantom changes its form, still we pursue, but still find our expectations disappointed, until time extinguishing, or reason's steadier light overpowering the uncertain glare which gave to every distant prospect so fallacious an appearance, we see things as they really are, and cease to expect impossibilities. We learn to appreciate the blessing within our reach, and sensible that perfect happiness cannot be found on earth, we carry our expectations to the regions of immortality. But though I say perfect happiness cannot be found in this life, I am well convinced that a much larger share is assigned to the lot of every individual, than mankind are in general willing to allow. There is scarcely any state so depressed and wretched, but some cordial is thrown in to sweeten the draught; nor any so happy, but many a bitter ingredient is mingled in the cup. Men, for the most part, act like petulent humoursome children, whose parent has given them a reasonable quantity of toys, fruit, and cakes; but at the same time, insists on a certain portion of labour being executed, a stipulated number of exercises performed. They totally overlook the indulgent gift, and think only of the hardships attendant on labour and study; refuse to enjoy the one, because obliged to submit to the other; and fixing their eyes and wishes on some insignificant trifle which is entirely out of their reach, fret, tease, and lament, because it is withheld from them, and are continually venting complaints of the unkindness of those friends, towards whom they should feel only the most unbounded gratitude.

Our visions of domestic felicity are seldom realized, but the fault is our own that they are not. We suffer trifles to ruffle our tempers; we see faults in our intimate companions, which our own petulance leads us to magnify into unpardonable errors. In our families, we forget or totally neglect the forms of good breeding; and use towards our associates, that kind of careless familiarity which is always productive of disgust, and too often of the most serious scenes of contention. Our happiness depends so much on the trifling courtesies which Sterne calls the sweeteners of life, that a minute attention to them is absolutely necessary to domestic harmony and comfort. Love, is undoubtedly, essentially requisite in the married state; without some small portion of it, there is but little chance for happiness; but yet it is a fact, not to be contradicted, that love itself is the cause of more matrimonial squabbles than almost any other cause. I myself know a couple who married for love; they are easy in their circumstances, of similar ages, and not bad tempered, when each other are out of the question. Agreeable in their persons, of good education, and understandings above mediocrity, would not any one suppose they must be the happiest of the happy? They might be so; but they unfortunately thought love was to constitute the whole of their felicity, was to be the business of their lives. They unfortunately forgot to take prudence, forbearance, and good nature into the catalogue of necessaries, to make the stock of happiness last through the voyage of life. If Marcos has the smallest frown upon his countenance, which business or some vexation abroad may have given rise to, instead of appearing not to observe it, and by her cheerfulness endeavouring to dissipate it, Laura begins anxiously to inquire the cause; if it is not immediately explained, then he is angry with her, he ceases to love her; she is the most wretched woman breathing; and tears, and looks of melancholy doubt, are the whole of his evening's entertainment, perhaps embitter his meals, and give a sombre shade to the whole of the next day. Laura dresses with much taste; is always fashionable: some trifling article of her attire which she likes, displeases Marcos. "You wear that ugly thing; Laura? he says in an impatient tone. Wear it? because I think it pretty. But I don't. It is only because I wear it then; you would admire it on any other woman. Perhaps I might; but I never desire to see you wear it. Well, I do not know what is the reason, but I never can dress to please you. The reason is, you never try. Here follows another scene of tears and misery; and their whole life is a continued series of petty disagreements, and reconciliations. Now this might have done very well in the first weeks of matrimony, and have given room for the display of many prettinesses, and much tender nonsense, &c. But is it the conduct of rational beings? Is not the repetition of it fatal to the peace, and injurious to the tempers of the parties concerned, who are thus kept in a state of teasing irritability? But some will ask, if persons so united, so endowed, as Marcos and Laura are, do not find happiness, who is to expect it? There is one certain road to it. Let every individual of society, married and single, old and young, rich and poor, make a few strong resolutions, and tenaciously adhere to them, and happiness, universal happiness, will be the result. Let us once see mutual *sincerity*, mutual *forbearance*, mutual *good breeding*, such as christianity directs, without the grimace and duplicity which fashion calls politeness, universally practised. Let every one adopt this mode of conduct, and the complaints of the misery of life will soon diminish. Another way to promote true happiness is, to enjoy every present pleasure, however small; for it is the height of folly to reject what is offered us to-day, in the hope of having something better to-morrow. Of to-day, we are certain; to-morrow is in the womb of futurity.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

CONSOLATIONS AGAINST POVERTY.

Poverty to a wise man, is rather a blessing than a misfortune. No man shall ever be poor, that goes to himself for what he wants: and that is the readiest way to riches. Nature, indeed, will have her due, but yet whatsoever is beyond necessity, is precarious and not necessary: bread when a man is hungry, let it be never so coarse; and water when he is dry; let his thirst be quenched, and nature is satisfied; no matter whence it comes, or whether he drinks in gold, silver, or the hollow of his hand. But shall we call that man poor, that wants nothing, though he may be beholden for it to his patience, rather than to his fortune? Or shall any man deny him to be rich, whose riches can never be taken away? Whether is it better to have much, or enough? He that has much, desires more, which shows that he has not yet enough; but he that has enough, is at rest. No man can be poor that has enough; nor rich, that covets more than he has. Alexander, after all his conquests, complained that he wanted more worlds; he desired something more even when he had gotten all: and that which was sufficient for human nature was not enough for one man; money never made any man rich; for the more he had the more he coveted. The richest man that ever lived is poor, in my opinion, and in any man's may be so: but he that keeps himself to the stint of nature, does neither feel poverty nor fear it; nay, even in poverty itself, there are some things superfluous. There is no ambition in hunger or thirst: let there be food, and no matter for the table, the dish, and the servants, nor with what meals nature is satisfied. It is not for us to say, this is not handsome, that is common, the other offends my eye. Nature provides for health, not delicacy; no man finds poverty a trouble to him, but he that thinks it so; and he that thinks it so, makes it so. Does not a rich man many times eat as little and as coarse in the field as a poor man? Does he not, for his own pleasure, some times, and for variety, feed upon the ground, and use only earthen vessels? Is not he a madman then that always fears what he often desires, and dreads the thing that he takes delight to imitate? He that would know the worst of poverty, let him but compare the looks of the rich, and of the poor, and he shall find the poor man to have a smoother brow, and to be more merry at heart; or if any trouble befalls him, it passes over like a cloud; whereas the other, either his good humour is counterfeit, or is melancholy deep, and ulcerated, and the worst because he dares not publicly own his misfortune; but he is forced to play the part of a happy man, even with a cancer at his heart. What can be happier than that condition both of mind and fortune, from which we cannot fall? How happy is he that owes nothing, but to himself, and only that which he can easily refuse, or easily pay. I do not reckon him poor, that has but a little, but he is so that covets more; it is a fair degree of plenty to have what is necessary, for it is not the augmenting of our fortunes, but the abating of our appetites, that makes us rich. If there were nothing else in poverty, but the certain knowledge of our friends, it were yet a most desirable blessing; when every man leaves us but those who love us, it is a shame to place the happiness of life in gold and silver, for which bread and water is sufficient.

For the honour of poverty it was both the foundation and the cause of the Roman empire; and no man was ever yet so poor but he had enough to carry him to his journey's end.

From the Raleigh Register.

I have this moment finished reading Cuvier's Theory of the Earth, to which is now added an account of the Geology of North America, by our distinguished countryman, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New-York. I do not remember ever to have read a book of the same size with as much interest and delight.

This book speaks its own praise; and its author will be remembered by every scientific man, with the highest esteem.

When we closely examine into the hidden recesses of nature, we are delighted, and at the same time astonished. To any man who has made geology a part of his study, it must be manifest that our globe has undergone many powerful revolutions. When we contemplate the variety of the fossil organic remains which are to be met with in almost every part of the known world, on the loftiest mountains as well as the lowest vallies; and also the many animal relics, none of the same species of which now exist on the face of the globe—we are unavoidably transported into a reverie.

The following extract I have taken from this valuable book, which you will please publish in your useful paper. I do not make this selection because I think it the most important contained in the book; but my primary object in doing so, is to excite a spirit of inquiry among our own citizens. The extract follows:

"At a place called Fishing Creek, one hundred and fifty miles from the seacoast, and almost four from Tarborough, in digging some little depth, they found the skeleton of a whale, with sea shells in abundance. In the same place, in digging a well, at the depth of almost thirty-five feet, they found a cypress stump, with chips about and upon it, and an iron hatchet or wedge sticking into it.

"The skeleton of another whale, together with a petrified portion of a shark's jaw, with teeth, has been found at a place called Williamstown, more than one hundred miles from the sea coast.

"About a year ago, the skeleton of a huge animal was found on the bank of the Meherrin river, near Murfreesborough. It was dug out of a hill, distant sixty miles from the ocean. Capt. Neville and Dr. Fowler, who visited the spot, gathered the scattered vertebra which the negroes had thrown out, and laid them in a row thirty-six feet in length. If to this the head and tail be added, the creature must have been fifty feet or more in length. The former of these gentlemen enriched my collection with two of the teeth and a joint of the back-bone that he brought away. The teeth weighed sixteen ounces each. They are covered with an ash-coloured enamel, except at the roots, where they were fastened in the jaws. Their figure is triangular, the sides towards the apex measuring six inches each, and the base four and a half inches across. The joint of the back is not cartilaginous, but actually bony. It is in some degree petrified, and weighs twelve and a half pounds. It, in all likelihood, belonged to a shark or sea-serpent."

From the foregoing extract alone, the conclusion of every enlightened mind must be this, that the larger portion, or all of our globe, has been covered by the oceanic waters; but when, or how, the water left a large part of the globe, remains a question yet to be solved. It is true that men judge variously of the great convulsions of nature; but this subject being one of a mysterious nature, and perhaps too sublime for our finite minds to correctly comprehend, I shall dismiss the subject here, and cheerfully resign it to an abler hand.

CATO.

Concord, Feb. 12, 1820.

REFLECTIONS.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of the *covering*.

We regard the death of others as an evil which has fallen upon them; instead of considering it as an intimation of one which threatens ourselves.

All men wish to be more happy than they can be; yet most men might easily be more happy than they really are.

ANECDOTES.

A rich old country neighbour of a lawyer, who had often endeavoured to steal his advice, took an opportunity one day, in the course of a morning's ride, to ask his opinion on a point of some consequence. The lawyer gave it very fully, positively and explicitly upon the business. Some time afterwards the squire coming to the lawyer's chambers in town, in a great hurry, exclaims, "Zounds, sir, I have lost four or five hundred pounds by your advice." "By my advice, neighbour! how so?" replied the man of law. "Why, you were wrong in the opinion you gave me in such an affair." "My opinion?" said the lawyer, turning to the book; "I don't remember giving you any opinion on the subject; I don't remember having any such thing before me. I see nothing of it in my book." "It was as we were riding out together at such a time." "O!" answered the lawyer, "I remember it now; but that was only my travelling opinion: and, to tell you truly, my opinion is never to be relied upon, unless the case appears in my fee-book."

A very crooked person was met on the road by a sailor, who asked him if he came *straight* from home, and being answered in the affirmative, "Then," says the sailor, "your honour was very much *warped* by the way."